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EXAMINER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Paper No. 17

Application Number: 09/728,250
Filing Date: November 30, 2000
Appellant(s): HENDRICKSON ET AL.

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Technology Center 2100

Joyce Tom
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed December 30, 2002.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

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(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is incorrect. A correct statement of the status of the claims is as follows:

Claims 34, 35, 36, 37 are allowed. Claims 1-33, 38-46 are on appeal and all applied rejections concerning those claims are herein being appealed.

(4) *Status of Amendments After Final*

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of Invention*

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) *Issues*

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is substantially correct. The changes are as follows: Appellant's brief presents arguments relating to allowed claims 34-37, said arguments are moot in view of indicated allowable subject matter.

(7) *Grouping of Claims*

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims 1-11, 12-22, 23-33, 38-43, 44, 45, 46 do not stand or fall together and provides reasons as set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7) and (c)(8).

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(8) *Claims Appealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) *Prior Art of Record*

Resumes.com Web site <www.wwwresumes.com>, (December 17, 1999), and "ResuMaker" online resume creation database <www.wwwresumes.com/resumaker/index.html>, (October 30, 1999), screenshots pages 1-21.

Microsoft Word 2000, 1999 Microsoft Corporation, screenshots pages 1-21.

(10) *Grounds of Rejection*

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-33, 38-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Resumes.com web site and ResuMaker online resume creation database, (hereinafter ResuMaker), downloaded from page <url: <http://www.wwwresumes.com>> (last modified December 17, 1999 by Resumes.com), and ResuMaker <url: <http://www.wwwresumes.com/resumaker/index.html>>

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(last modified October 30, 1999 by Resumes.com), both downloaded from Internet on September 21, 2001, screenshots pp. 1-21, in view of Microsoft Word 2000 (hereinafter MS-Word), 1999 Microsoft Corporation, application screenshots pp. 1-21.

In regard to independent claim 1, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right "Custom online Resume Database", also paragraph 4, also page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 1 "*A method for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire online resume, including margins, font type/size, justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – "Contemporary", "Elegant", and "Professional"). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 1 "*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection....style of fields of data from the database*"). It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 1 “*collecting data from a user*”, and “*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 1 “*automatically creating a file from the user data*”, and “*Applying the style sheet....transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*”). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 1 “*viewable online and printable*”).

In regard to dependent claim 2, ResuMaker teaches dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 2).

In regard to dependent claim 3, ResuMaker teaches storage of a resume, including the entered form input information, into a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right “Custom online Resume Database”, also paragraph 4; compare with claim 3).

In regard to dependent claims 4-7, ResuMaker teaches a user editable resume, as well as a resume preview mode for displaying a resume, and said resume created as an HTML document using Netscape stored online via a URL (ResuMaker page 5, 12, 18; compare with claims 4-7).

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In regard to dependent claim 8, ResuMaker teaches a resume created and formatted in HTML viewed by Netscape (ResuMaker page 18; compare with claim 8).

In regard to dependent claims 9-10, ResuMaker does not specifically teach XML and XSL. However, these limitations would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because of ResuMaker's teaching of HTML, as well as JavaScript suggests the use of XML and XSL, providing the advantage of an alternate method of creating online resumes (ResuMaker page 1; compare with claims 9-10).

In regard to dependent claim 11, ResuMaker teaches user selection of a resume layout type, as well as a header style, with a displayed order (i.e. layout style, then header layout placement at top of page, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10, 14; compare with claim 11).

In regard to independent claim 12, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right "Custom online Resume Database", also paragraph 4, also page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 12 "*A computer readable medium for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11).

ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire

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online resume, including margins, font type/size, justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – “Contemporary”, “Elegant”, and “Professional”). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 12 “*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection....style of fields of data from the database*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 12 “*collecting data from a user*”, and “*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 12 “*automatically creating a file from the user data*”, and “*Applying the style sheet....transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*”). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 12 “*viewable online and printable*”).

In regard to dependent claims 13-22, claims 13-22 reflect the computer readable medium comprising the computer readable methods for performing the steps as claimed in claims 2-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 23, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right "Custom online Resume Database", also paragraph 4, also page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 23 "*A system for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire online resume, including margins, font type/size, justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – "Contemporary", "Elegant", and "Professional"). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 23 "*a plurality of style sheets for describing....font size, and text justification*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

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art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 23 *“a user interface for collecting information from a user, and for allowing the user to select a resume style from a plurality of resume styles”*).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user's personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 23 *“means for automatically creating a file from the user data”*, and *“means for transforming the file into a resume file by applying the style sheet....to the file”*).

In regard to dependent claims 24-33, claims 24-33 reflect the system comprising computer readable methods for performing the steps as claimed in claims 2-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 38, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right *“Custom online Resume Database”*, also paragraph 4, also page 8 *“The Preview Page”*, page 9 *“Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 38 *“A method for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:”*).*

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 *“Resume Body Layout”*, also page 14 *“Header Layouts”*), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11).

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ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire online resume, including margins, font type/size, justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – “Contemporary”, “Elegant”, and “Professional”). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 38 “*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection...style of fields of data from the database*”, and “*corresponding to the plurality of formatting parameters*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 38 “*collecting data from a user*”, and “*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- a resume style along with custom settings (i.e. font selection, color, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10, 13; compare with claim 38 “*having a plurality of custom settings*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 23

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“automatically creating a file from the user data....custom settings”, and “applying the style sheet....into a resume file”).

- a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user's online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 38 *“viewable online and printable”*).

In regard to dependent claims 39, 40, ResuMaker teaches a plurality of editable resume sections, to which appearances can be user modified (ResuMaker page 10-17; compare with claim 39).

ResuMaker also teaches variable line spacing in input fields of resume sections (ResuMaker page 16-17; compare with claim 40).

In regard to dependent claims 41, 42, 43, ResuMaker teaches dynamically changing a resume (ResuMaker page 7 paragraph 2; compare with claim 41), as well as storage of a resume, including the entered form input information, into a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right *“Custom online Resume Database”*, also paragraph 4; compare with claim 42), and said resume created as an HTML document using Netscape stored online via a URL (ResuMaker page 5, 12, 18; compare with claim 43).

In regard to independent claim 44, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience (ResuMaker page 8 *“The Preview Page”*, page 9 *“Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 44 “A method for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:”*).

a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 *“Resume Body Layout”*, also page 14 *“Header Layouts”*), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11).

ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire online resume, including margins, font type/size, justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – “Contemporary”, “Elegant”, and “Professional”). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 44 “*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection. ...font size, and text justification*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 44 “*collecting data from a user*”, and “*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 44 “*automatically creating a file from the user data*”, and “*transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*”). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 44 “*viewable online and printable*”).

Dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 44 “*repeating steps....styles to the resume file*”).

In regard to independent claim 45, ResuMaker discloses:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience (ResuMaker page 8 “The Preview Page”, page 9 “Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 45 “*A computer readable medium for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*”).

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 “Resume Body Layout”, also page 14 “Header Layouts”), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire online resume, including margins, font type/size, justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – “Contemporary”, “Elegant”, and “Professional”). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 45 “*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection....font size, and text justification*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker

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the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 45 “collecting data from a user”, and “prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 45 “automatically creating a file from the user data”, and “transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style”). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 44 “viewable online and printable”).

Dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 45 “repeating steps....styles to the resume file”).

In regard to independent claim 46, ResuMaker discloses:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user’s convenience (ResuMaker page 8 “The Preview Page”, page 9 “Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 46 “A system for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:”).

a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection of a resume’s body, as well as collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10, 11 “Resume Body Layout”, also page 14 “Header Layouts”), as well as teaching layout styles (i.e. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10-11). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose each resume style defining formatting parameters for the entire online resume, including margins, font type/size,

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justifications, with each style having an associated style sheet including positions of fields of data. However, MS-Word teaches various resume templates (MS-Word p.2 – “Contemporary”, “Elegant”, and “Professional”). It is noted that activation of each style results in both a preview and a default editable document based upon each style template, with specific formatting parameters (margins, font type/size, justifications) specific to each style, as applied to a specific resume in its entirety (MS-Word p.2-9). Additionally, MS-Word teaches a default document based upon its associated template which describes a specific resume style, including directions to click on various resume positions to type relevant information (MS-Word p.3-5, 7-9). This can also be achieved via Resume Wizard – a style and type of resume is chosen, personal data is entered, and a customized resume is displayed (MS-Word p. 13-18) (compare with claim 46 “a user interface for collecting information from a user...*font size, and text justification*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply MS-Word to ResuMaker, providing a user of ResuMaker the convenience of comparing and selecting pre-configured resume styles, as well as providing specific positions for input of data onto said resume.

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 46 “*means for automatically creating a file from the user data*”, and “*means transforming the file into a resume file formatter in the user selected resume style*”).

- Dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 46 “*means for allowing the user to reselect resume styles to the resume file*”).

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(11) Response to Argument

Appellants arguments on pages 10-12 of the Appeal Brief (hereinafter the Brief) regarding claim 34 are moot in view of indicated allowable subject matter.

Pages 5-7 of the Brief are substantially directed towards a summary of the prior art references used in the final rejection. Beginning with page 8 of the Brief, Appellant argues the following specific issues which are accordingly addressed below.

a. *“Claims 1, 12, 23, 34 and 38 are allowable over ResuMaker in view of MS-Word because the combination fails to teach or suggest a plurality of resume styles, each resume style having a corresponding style sheet describing the resume style, including positions within the resume style of fields of data from the database”* (argument 1, page 8 of the Brief).

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Appellant is arguing various limitations which are taught in the primary ResuMaker reference. ResuMaker teaches an online guided resume creation system incorporating a resume database containing user data. A user creates a personal resume “section by section”. In other words, Resumaker separates user formatting characteristics according to sections of the resume (header, body, footer, etc.). Results can be previewed within each section, as well as the end of the creation process (a final preview). In this fashion, a style for each section of the resume can be selected by a user for applying page customizations for each section, customizing the style of each said section. What Resumaker lacks is a resume style defining formatting parameters applied to the entire online resume (i.e. a global style that applies to all sections of a resume).

The examiner uses MS Word to teach different resume styles, each style globally applied to a resume creation program. Each style is initially applied to a default editable resume, and since each style

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contains specific formatting parameters applied to said resume, said styles can be interpreted as being associated with “style sheets” (see MS Word page 2). In the instant rejections, the teaching of an initial “global style” (i.e. elegant, etc.) applied to an editable resume is applied to ResuMaker’s online resume creator, providing ResuMaker the benefit of a global style applied to an entire editable resume created by a user. The examiner stresses that ResuMaker already teaches a user created resume with editable style layouts applied dynamically (i.e. after an initial selected style). The result resume can be saved and fetched for further refinement (i.e. application of different styles). MS Word’s teaching of a global style (applied to a default editable resume, or to an initial blank editable resume via Resume Wizard) can be applied to ResuMaker’s user created resume to define a new global style. The combination is obvious to the skilled artisan, because both ResuMaker and MS Word teach user format customizations on a section by section basis. MS Word page 11 teaches selection of a global style, and MS Word page 12 teaches selection of resume type, further customizing the type of resume (a section) within the global style. A file of user data is created, various formatting styles (including a taught global style) is applied to user data, transforming the data into a final document resume file (ResuMaker in view of MS Word).

It is respectfully submitted that since a style sheet can be typically interpreted by the skilled artisan as a file of instructions used to apply character, paragraph, and page layout formats in a document, MS-Word’s style templates (MS-Word page 2) can be interpreted as associated with style sheets to be initially applied to its own default editable resume documents.

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b. *“In the present invention, formatting data for each style is provided in the style sheet and stored separately from the user data. Thus, the present invention allows the user to switch the style of the entire resume in a single command without having to reenter personal data”* (page 9 at top of the Brief - argument beginning on page 8, at bottom of the Brief).

The examiner respectfully disagrees. The instant claims do not specifically recite that a style sheet is stored separately from user data, or that a single command is required to change a style. In additional support of the above rejections, it is respectfully submitted that MS Word teaches different resume style data applied to the same entire resume. As an example, the skilled artisan can begin with Deborah Greer’s “Contemporary Style” resume as shown in MS Word page 2 and 3 (i.e. choosing File – New – “Contemporary Resume”). The skilled artisan can then apply another style to the same data from the main toolbar (i.e. choosing Format – Theme – button “Style Gallery” – “Elegant Resume”). The choosing of “Elegant Resume” changes the formatting parameters (font, italics and layout placement) of Deborah Greer’s displayed original contemporary styled resume (MS Word pages 19-21).

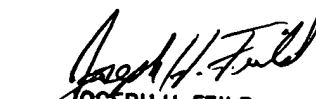
This response also applies to Appellant’s argument regarding claims 44-46 on page 10 of the Brief. As shown above, MS Word teaches selection of different styles which can be reselected and applied to the same user data.

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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

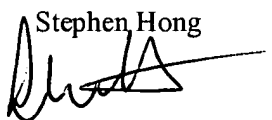
Respectfully submitted,

William L. Bashore
March 3, 2003

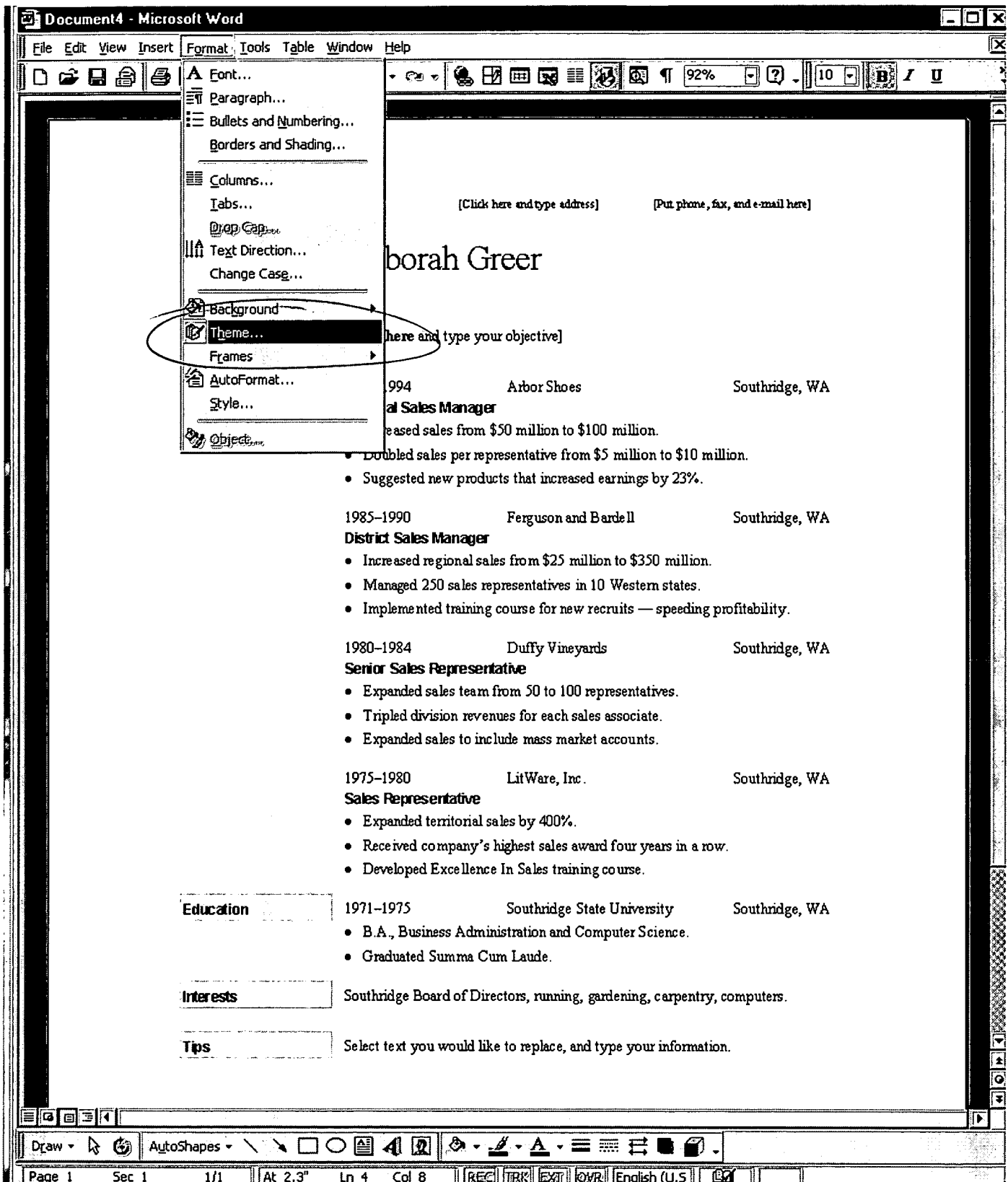

JOSEPH H. FEILD
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Conferees:


Joseph Feild

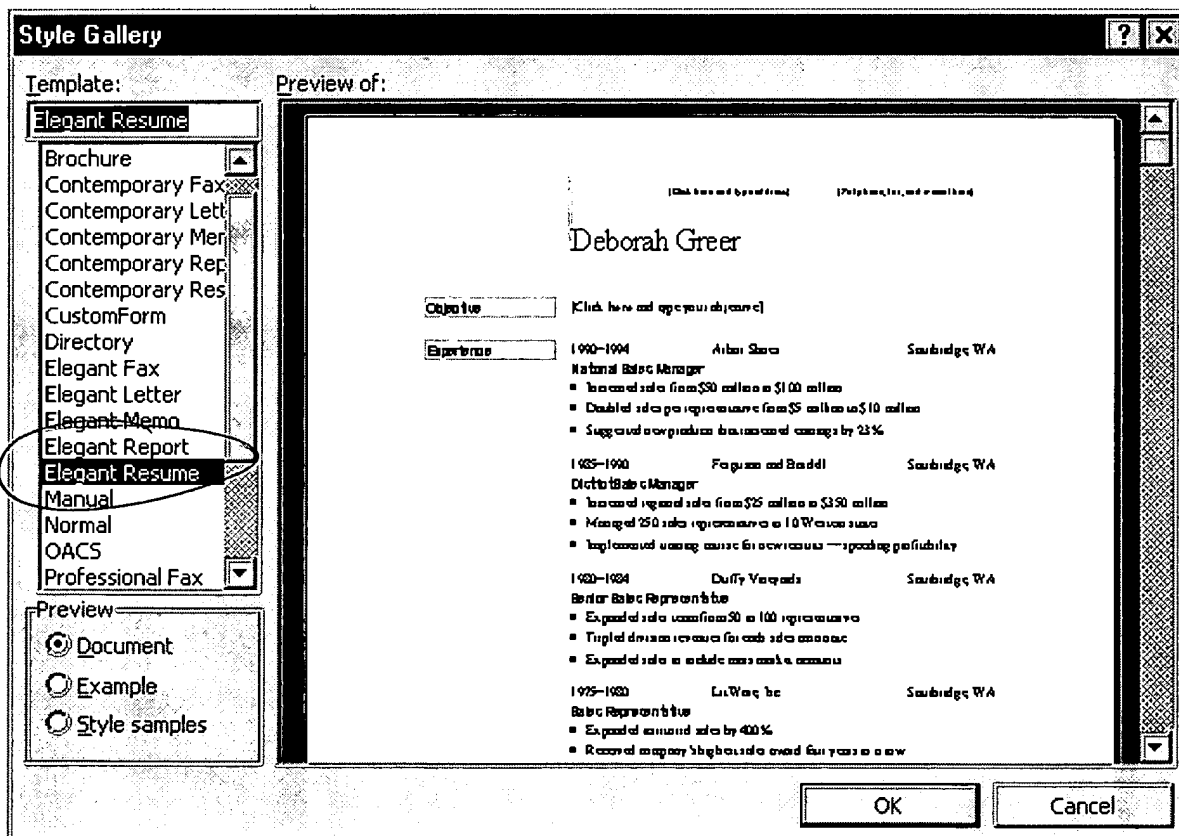
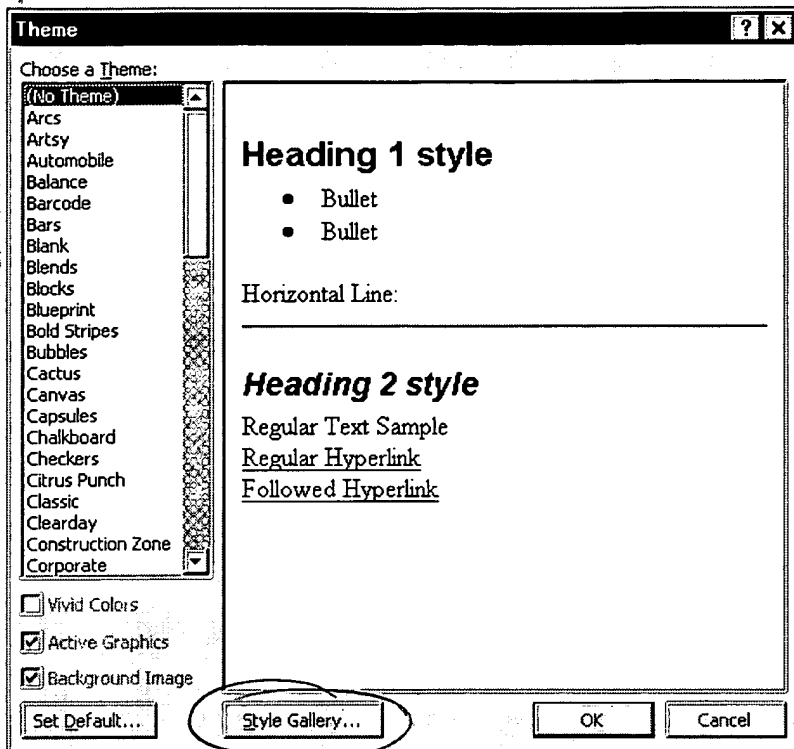
Stephen Hong


SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP
P.O. Box 51418
Palo Alto, CA 94303



"Contemporary Style"

(19)



- Tripled division revenues for each sales associate.

Document4 - Microsoft Word

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

92% 11 B I U

DEBORAH GREER

OBJECTIVE (Click here and type your objective)

EXPERIENCE

1990-1994 Arbor Shoes Southridge, WA
National Sales Manager

- Increased sales from \$50 million to \$100 million.
- Doubled sales per representative from \$5 million to \$10 million.
- Suggested new products that increased earnings by 23%.

1985-1990 Ferguson and Bardell Southridge, WA
District Sales Manager

- Increased regional sales from \$25 million to \$350 million.
- Managed 250 sales representatives in 10 Western states.
- Implemented training course for new recruits — speeding profitability.

1980-1984 Duffy Vineyards Southridge, WA
Senior Sales Representative

- Expanded sales team from 50 to 100 representatives.
- Tripled division revenues for each sales associate.
- Expanded sales to include mass market accounts.

1975-1980 LitWare, Inc. Southridge, WA
Sales Representative

- Expanded territorial sales by 400%.
- Received company's highest sales award four years in a row.
- Developed Excellence In Sales training course.

EDUCATION

1971-1975 Southridge State University Southridge, WA

- B.A., Business Administration and Computer Science.
- Graduated Summa Cum Laude.

INTERESTS

Southridge Board of Directors, running, gardening, carpentry, computers.

TIPS

Select text you would like to replace, and type your information.

Draw AutoShapes

Page 1 Sec 1 1/1 At 3" Ln 8 Col 1 REC TRK EXT QVR English (U.S.)

"Elegant Style"

(21)